

POLICY

Inter-county courtesy services are referrals between counties within the state for the provision of service to a specific ward and/or his/her parent(s). It is the responsibility of the assigned juvenile justice specialist (JJS) to provide services to Inter-county delinquent wards.

PURPOSE

To ensure that delinquent wards and/or parents of inter-counties status treatments needs are being met.

AUTHORITY

The Social Welfare Act, 1939 PA 280, as amended, MCL 400.115b(1).

PROCEDURE

If it becomes necessary to place a ward in foster care in a neighboring county, or the ward's parent(s) is located in another county, the placing county and receiving county **are to reach a mutual agreement on the assignment of case responsibilities before the placement**. The agreement must be in writing with each county maintaining a copy in the ward's case record.

If difficulties arise in reaching an agreement, the county of court jurisdiction is to initiate, through supervisory channels, a resolution of the problem.

Initial Service Plan

If the ward or the parent is located in another county at the time of acceptance, the initial service plan must be made cooperatively by both local offices. The local office in the county of court jurisdiction is responsible for compiling the information and recommendation into a single study, developing a plan, and providing services.

Updated Service Plan

If more than one local office is involved in the provision of services, the assigned JJS in each local office must complete the report section appropriate to their assigned function or responsibility as agreed upon in writing. Original copies of reports must be placed in

the department case record and copies forwarded to each local office for review and filing.

CSMIS reporting is the responsibility of the county of original jurisdiction unless otherwise agreed to in writing. The other worker may be shown as a secondary worker on CSMIS.

When a ward's family moves from one county to another:

- Ongoing supervision of the ward continues in the county of court jurisdiction unless the court transfers the case to the county of residence.
 - The courts will work out the logistics of the transfer after receiving a transfer request report from the JJS.
 - If department responsibility is transferred to the county of residence, the complete case record must be forwarded to that county office within five working days of the transfer.
- Courtesy supervision may be requested if the committing court does not transfer jurisdiction. A referral packet is used to request courtesy supervision. Case management functions continue with the county of the committing court jurisdiction. The JJS from the county of residence becomes the secondary JJS on CIMS.